

habits being more like that of *P. lysander* than that of *P. psyche*.

Like most of the genus it is a rapid flier settling either on the ground or at times on short shrubs. Its favourite localities appear to be at the foot of mountains.

Parallelomma vittatum (Meigen)

(Dipt.: Scatophagidae) in Spain

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On 5th July, 1974, at 1,180m. by the Rio Ara in Garganta de Bujaruello in the Spanish Pyrenees, I found a single inhabited dipteran leafmine in *Epipactis helleborine* (L.) Crantz (Orchidaceae). On 7th and 8th July, 1974 a careful search of the helleborines between 1,100-1,300m. in the woods of the Ordesa Valley (also in Huesca Province) yielded a further 17 similar leafmines in three different species of helleborine:—

	<i>Number of plants with mines</i>	<i>Number of live larvae</i>
<i>Epipactis helleborine</i> (L.)		
Crantz	7*	1
<i>Cephalanthra longifolia</i>		
(Huds.) Fritsch	7*	3
<i>Cephalanthra rubra</i> (L.)		
L. C. Rich	1	1

* One plant had two leaves mined.

Of these 6 living larvae 3 successfully left the leafmine and formed a puparium, but only one of these yielded an imago (emerged 29th July, 1974), the other two becoming desiccated. Using Séguy (1934a) the imago was identified as *Parallelomma vittatum* (Meigen, 1826) (identity confirmed by Dr. J. R. Vockeroth, Entomology Research Institute, Canada) and was derived from a leafmine in *Epipactis helleborine* found in the Ordesa Valley. All the leafmines from the three species of Helleborine showed a similar form and hence most probably were made by *P. vittatum*. This appears to be the first record of this orchid-mining Scathophagidae from Spain; it is not mentioned in the catalogues of Spanish diptera by Czerny and Strobl (1909) or Séguy (1934b).

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References

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Notes and Observations

THE SCARCE CHOCOLATE-TIP (*CLOSTERA ANACHORETA* D. & S.) IN KENT IN 1974. — I took a male specimen of this rare moth on the night of 16th/17th August, 1974 in an m.v. trap at Dungeness Bird Observatory, Kent. It was in good condition and one of very few moths in the trap after a clear cold night. This is apparently a new record for Dungeness, although it is recorded in the *Lepidoptera of Kent* (Vol. 2, p. 39) that a specimen of *C. anachoreta* was taken nearby at Lydd in 1953. — W. L. COSTER, 10 Elms Farm Road, Elm Park, Hornchurch, Essex.

JOHN ABBOT'S BIRTH DATA. — John Abbot, entomologist, ornithologist and a pioneer of natural history in the American colonies and United States, has been the subject of brief articles, and is best known to entomologists as the contributor of manuscript notes and coloured drawings which were used by Sir James Edward Smith, with species descriptions written by Smith, in *The Natural History of the Rarer Lepidopterous Insects of Georgia* (London, 1797), the first work of importance on the Lepidoptera of the region.

During a recent research trip to London to complete the collection of data for the section on Abbot to be printed in a forthcoming volume of *Studies in the History of Entomology* (which will furnish a biography of one of the more elusive of American naturalists and reprint the manuscript of his contribution to Smith's book, elucidating Abbot's role and settling the question of authorship of the "Smith and Abbot" species, which, as has been suggested, should properly be credited to "J. E. Smith"), some unestablished facts about Abbot's birth were discovered.

In 1948, Charles Remington published a text of a brief unfinished autobiographical statement in John Abbot's hand, found in the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University (*Lepidopterist's News*, 2 (1948): 28-30). Remington's transcription has been the basis of several derivative sketches of Abbot's life (e.g. Elsa Allen, "John Abbot: Pioneer Naturalist of Georgia", *Georgia Historical Quarterly*, 41 (1957): 143-157). I am indebted to Ms. Ann Blum for access to the